THE MARCH OF TRADE.

CHANGES WROUGHT IN BROADWAY DUBING FIFTEEN

YEARS.

trade up-town has been constant, and during the past

eight years very rapid. Previous to 1853 there were few wholesale stores above Duane and Worth-sts. So late as 1856 there were boarding-houses in Murray and

Warren-sts. About 1860 the discovery was made that

Church-st., although narrow, afforded fine building sites

from Chambers-st. nearly to Canal-st., because being on high ground, it afforded facilities for cellars and sub-

West Broadway offered the same advantages. Church-st.

was at that time one of the worst in the city. It was

lined on both sides with tumble-down frame and brick

houses filled with the dregs of the populace. The cross

streets were in many instances bordered by fenements.

The five years from 1860 to 1865 sufficed to transform this

locality into a busy mart of trade. A. T. Stewari's re-

tail store was at that time in the same building with the wholesale department, at Chambers-st. and

Broadway; Lord & Taylor's retail store was at Grand-st. and Broadway; Arnold, Constable

& Co, were in Canal-st. at Mercer-st.; Singer & Co. had their sewing-machine salesrooms at Broadway and

Grand-st., and other well-known firms were quite as far

Soon after the close of the war it was ascertained that

Union-square would be an available spot for business.

One of the first to move thither was David Duncan,

grocer and dealer in wines, who occupied the first floor

of the north-west corner of Fourteenth-st, and Univerity

place, known as No. 1 Union-square. The old " Maison

Doré." on the south side of Union-square, was for several years one of the best known restaurants

chased and fitted up as a store and opened by Sherwin & Co. with a stock of choice dry goods; three months

sufficed to bankrapt the concern. The building was

subsequently occupied for a time by Brooks Bros. as a

clothing store. Miller & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, and others followed. The headquarters of

the Irish Republic. John O'Mahouey, President,

were for a time on the north side of the square

CONTRADICTORY DISPATCHES REGARDING JUDGE

THE SUPREME COURT AT LITTLE ROCK.

BENNEIT AND SEARLE-REPORTED MEETING OF

Washington, May 6 .- A private dispatch

eccived from Little Rock this evening reports that the

two Supreme Court Judges, Searle and Bennett, who

were a rested by the Baxter party, were taken to Benton.

At that place, Capt. Williams, who had them in charge,

received orders to assassinate them. This he refused to

do; but, on the other hand, fully armed them and

do; but, on the other hand, fully armed them and started with them for Little Rock. Searle and Capt. Williams arrived there this morning; but Judge Beanett, who is some way became separated from the party, did not arrive until this noon. The Supreme Court met today, and the whole case of Brooks agt. Baxter was submitted. This dispatch is supposed to have come from a source friendly to Brooks.

CINCINNATI, May 6 .- The Times has the fol-

lowing special dispatch from Little Rock:

Judges Searle and Bennett, who were captured on
Sunday night last at Argenta, made their escape from
the guard last night at Benton, and arrived here early
this morning. The writer has seen and conversed with

ESCAPE OF JUDGE BENNETT AND SEARLE-THE SI-

BROOKS'S CAMP.

those inside of Brooks's lines.

POLITICAL PARTY.

and nominate State officers.

TUATION BECOMING CRITICAL-DISEASE IN

LITTLE ROCK, May 6.-The two missing

Judges, Bennett and Searle, escaped from their captors in Saline county, last night and arrived in the city to-

day, under Federal escort, which went out last night

Three Judges of the Supreme Court, McClure, Stephen

son, and Searle, held a meeting to-day to hear an applica-tion for a mandamus to compel the State Treasurer to

honor the drafts of Joseph Brooks on the Treasury, as

Governor. The matter was taken under advisement

until 10 o'clock to-morrow; the session was held at the

State House. The Constitution requires a full bench to

do business. No lawyers were in attendance except

One hundred and sixty stand of arms, loaned by Bax

ter to the Industrial University, at Fayetteville, have

been seized by Brooks's adherents. Last night a party of

Blocken, a Baxterite, on Centre-st., with stones, break-

in the glass in several windows. Gen. Blocken was it

The measles and, it is reported, the small-pox also

The measies and, it is reported, the small-pox also have broken out in the Brooks camp. One lieutenant died yesterday, and was buried to-day in the State House grounds with military honors. Baxter received one company of reënforcements to-night.

Matters are becoming more critical and complicated every day. The State House party have been engaged to-day in throwing up earthworks in the rear of the Beujamin block, just opposite the State House.

The same strictness as last night is observed in both camps. To-night double sentinels surround the State House and the Anthony House, and it is with some difficulty that citizens can pass. The Baxter side is confident that a quorum in each House of the General Assembly will be present on Monday, while the Brooks men declare that no quorum will meet.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION VOTES TO FORM A NEW

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Advisory Committee

of forming an independent political

appointed by the last meeting of the Illinois State Farmers' Association to consider the sub-

party, held a meeting at Bloomington yesterday,

at which delegates from 52 of the 102 counties in the

State were present. The proposition to organize an independent party was almost unanimously indersed, and, after a long discussion, it was decided to issue a

call for a State Convention to promulgate a platform

The Convention is called to meet at Springfield on

Wednesday, the 10th of June. Delegates are to be

chosen in the proportion of one to each 5,000 voters, and

all the industrial classes and organizations are invited

to join the movement.

A resolution was offered in the Convention consuring

President Grant for signing the increase of salary bill,

the Baxter camp. His house is inside Brooks's lines.

five or six of Brooks's men pelted the house of G

and again this morning to look for them.

WASHINGTON.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

LITTLE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE NEW CUR-RENCY BILL-OPPOSITION OF INFLATIONISTS IN THE SENATE-WISHES OF THE MIDDLE-GROUND MEN-PROBABILITY THAT NO BILL WILL BE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Very little interest is manifested in the new Currency bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-day, the explanation being that very few believe that it has any chance of passing. The inflationists of the Senate scout the idea that the proposed measure is a compromise at all, and their representatives upon the Committee are said to have voted against reporting it. Men holding the views of Morton, Logan, and Ferry would prefer to have no legislation to the passage of a bill that gives them no more promise of inflation The honest currency men generally dislike the bill also; one feature of it they would probably support, and that is the clause making \$382,000,000 the maxium of the greenback circulation. The claim of the President, both in his late veto message and as shown by his action during the panic of last Fall, that the millions retired and canceled by order of Congress several years ago is a reserve to be kept in the Treasury for use in case of emergency, is considered by the soundest financiers the Senate as more dangerous even than a direct inflation of the currency. They look with alarm upon the proposition that the President, or the Secretary of the Treasury, or both, shall have it in their power to regulate prices and make or unmake fortunes by issuing or withdrawing currency at will; and some of them may possibly think that the objectionable features of the bill will be more than compensated for by the provision fixing the maximum amount of greenbacks at \$382,000,000.

Besides the two extreme classes in the Senate. there are a few who hold a kind of middle ground. They see the absurdity of the inflation sophistries, and yet are somewhat influenced by what is supposed to be the popular demand in the West and South, and they would probably be best satisfied if Congress would leave the currency of the country as it is now. It is probable that they will constitute the successful party in the Senate, and that after more time is spent in debate on this question. Congress will adjourn and leave the whole subject just

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE CUR-RENCY BILL. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The following is a copy of the bill reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day, as a substitute for the House Currency

bereity repealed; that every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions, and multations and possesse the right, privileges and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to National Banking Associations, with the National Banking act of 1861.

Sec. 5. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the saveral acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in hawful money of the United States, in hawful money of the United States, in the cremiating noise of any such organization or association shall be presented for redemption in same of 1:000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasurer of the United States, have a such organization or association shall be presented for redemption in same of 1:000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redected in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Controller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to the amount of its circulating notes or redeemed, and all notes of national banks wore, defeaced, multiplied or otherwise

urer.
Sec. 6. That any association organized under the act
of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its Sec. 6. That any association organized under the act of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its erreducing notes in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than \$9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the 12th section of the act of 1844, and the outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law; provided that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below \$9,000.

amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below \$9.000.

SEC. 7 The Controller of the Currency shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter number of the association to be printed upon all national bank_notes which may hereafter be issued by him.

SEC. 8. That the culire amount of United States notes

prescribe, cause the charter number of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may hereafter be issued by him.

Sec. 8. That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of \$3-2,00,000, and, within 30 days after circulating notes to the amount of \$1,000,000 shall from time to time be issued by National banking associations under this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of 4the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to 50 percentum of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of \$32,000,000 fixed by this section, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be \$300,000,000; and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of the bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in this act.

SEC. 9. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1877, any holder of United States notes to the amount of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof may present them for payment at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at the City of New-York, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall in exchange for said notes deliver to such holders an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, of denominations of \$50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury may issue the United States notes to the same amount of canceled he may issue notes to the same amount of the public service, and the said bonds and the interest theorem shall be centept from the payments for the public service, and the said bonds and the interest

may redeem said notes in the gold coin of the United States. SEC 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE PROPOSED APPRO-PRIATION-NOTABLE SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST THE BILL-A CLOSE VOTE PREDICTED.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The Centennial bill was debated in the House to-day, and at the evening session two notable speeches were made, and only two, out of a large number; one by Mr. Frye in favor of the appropriation, and the other by Mr. Phelps yet made in either House in favor of the proposition, and at times it reached to the dignity of finished oratory. Rarely has a speech been listene 1 to with more respect and attention. It was an earnest courageous, manly espousal of a cause not popular in his own section of the country, and he made every point that was to be made on that side. His speech cheered, for a moment, the drooping spirits of the great number of Philadelphians on the floor and in the galleries, for the passage of the appropriation looks more discouraging every day.

Mr. Phelps followed Mr. Frye, receiving, as he always does, the closest attention. He thought Maine had better shed more money and fewer tears. and that Tennessee and Virginia, when they refused not only "buttered no parsnips," but were like the philosopher, who could dive into the unfathomable and soar into the infinite, but never paid eash. To invite the Governments of Europe to come to our celebration was like urging a bachelor to marry for the sake of getting a mother-in-law. Mr. Phelps thought if Congress wanted to take part it might meet in Independence Hall, and he drew a humorous and sareastic picture of the assembling, in which Butler, Cox, Kelley, and the inquisitive Mellish were prominent objects. He concluded by a strong description of the final adjournment, when the Speaker, as the last act, declared the passage of a bill making gold and silver the only legal tender,

It is expected a vote will be reached to-morrow, when Mr. Hawley of Connecticut will close the de bate in favor of the bill. Both Messrs. Dawes and Garfield speak to-morrow against the bill. The vote on it will be very close, but the chances are that it

THE CASE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF A MINORITY OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE-THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AR-RAIGNED FOR THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE AFFLICTED STATE-AN INVESTIGATION ASKED.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1 Washington, May 6 .- To-day Mr. Eldredge (Dem.), from the Judiciary Committee of the House, abmitted a minority report on the memorial of the taxpayers of South Carolina. The minority dissent entirely from the conclusions of the majority. The report says:

"We cannot find in the reproaches of the conduct of the
memorialists in the past any reason or justification for
refesing the hearing they now request. Their fitelity
to the Constitution and laws is now unquestioned, and
this plea is made in respectful terms."

After a recital in detail of the grievances of the memorialists and an expression of the behef that the

usurped the power to tax property-owners, not for legislative purposes, not to support the government of the
State, but for the purpose of impoverishing the taxpayers and enriching themselves; for the purpose of
taxing the white people down to the level of the negro.
Under the pretense of the taxing power they are endeavoring to distribute property of owners among those
who have none. Is this not an usurpation by the rulers
of the State against which constitutional gunranty was
intended to protect? It is not the mere abuse of the
taxing power, but the utter perversion of that power
from all legitimate objects of taxation. Can there be
republican form of government where this is done, the
main object of the Government being the protection of
the property of the citizen, and the citizen in the enjoyment of his property? i''
The report quotes from Hamilton. Calibrate

main object of the Government being the protection of the property of the citizen, and the citizen in the enjoyment of his property?

The report quotes from Hamilton, Calhoun, and other authorities as to constitutional guaranty, and concludes as follows: "In view of the whole case, we cannot hesitate to recemment the appointment of a committee of both Houses of Congress, with power and authority to go into the State of South Carolina and fully inquire and investigate into the condition of the State and the charges and complaint of the memorialists. To do less we feel we should violate or neglect a most soleun and imperative duty. The cry of that outraged and helpless and suffering people has reached our hearts as well as our understanding. That once prospering and beautiful State is on the verge of rine. She is, indeed, already prostrate. A horde of thieves and robbers, worse than any that ever infected any civilized community on earth, have her by the throat, and are fast sucking her life blood. Three hundred thousand of her citizens, descendants of those who fought and won with our fathers the battles of American independence and liberty, are crying to Congress for redress and help. They have suffered all that humanity can endure they have exhausted every resource, and are utterly helpless of themselves. To refuse their request is to drive them to despair and ruin."

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

AISCENE IN THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1874. A very funny scene occurred during the examination of Kirtland by the District Investigating Committee to-day. While in New-York about a month ago he, unfortunately for him, wrote a letter which has already been printed. In that letter he says that he presumes he will have to go to Washington and testify, but if he does, "somebody will be sorry." When asked by the Committee who that somebody was he replied that it was his wife and himself Mr. Christy of counsel for the memorialists called attention to this answer to-day. He argued that it was absurd on its face, and held that the witness was just as much in contempt of the Committee, in making such an answer, as though he had refused to answer at all. Senator Allison asked Mr. Christy if that answer at all. Senator Allison asked Mr. Christy if that was the only one of Kirtland's answers to which he objected on that ground, and there was a roar of laughter, as all of the answers of the witness have been of the same character. Mr. Christy pressed his point, and Kirtland, who was all the time as solemn in countenance as though he was at a funeral, finally appealed to the Committee to protect him from that man, as he did not want to tell a lie. The Committee decided that if they undertook to get the truth out of Kirtland the investigation would never end, and so discharged him.

DISGRACEFUL INCIDENTS OF NIGHT SESSIONS

The House took a wise course to-day in providing that the sessions shall begin at 11 o'clock hereafter. It has been shown again and again, that evening sessions are of little account in a business way, rarely making any progress in the work, and usually so slimly attended that the time is passed in calling the House and in trivial motions. Every evening session of the House costs from \$200 to \$500 for gas while the gross results of the business would not be worth as many cents. The session last night was little less than disgraceful. The House was in Committee on the Indian bill. The attendance being slight, no quorum was present. A call of the House followed, and members behaved in an or daties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. And the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, provided, however, that the Scoretary of the Treasury, in heu of such bonds,

gress it was a pitiful spectacle, and it received much unfavorable comment among the more reputable members to-day. The Speaker of course was not in the chair, and had he been present no such scenes would have occurred.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1874. Gen. Butler is pronounced by his physicians to be con siderably better to night. His illness seems to have

been eccasioned by prostation from over-work, and earnest efforts are made to keep his mind entirely free from all personal or political excitement. In the District investigation to-day, the Hon. Francis P. Blair, Assistant-Engineer Oertley, A. B. Kirtland,

Major George H. Elliott of the U.S. Engineer Corps, were examined, but their testimony was unimportant. The Senate was in Executive Session nearly four hours this afternoon, discussing the nomination of Gen. McCook to be Governor of Colorado Territory, but ad-

The Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting addiional estimates for the year ending with June, 1875, for bublic works, asks for \$183,332 for the San Francisco The President has recognized Adolph Rosenthal as

Consul for the German Empire at San Francisco. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, May 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Alonno G. Sharp, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thi district of Tennessee; Nicholas Fish of New York, to be Secretary of the United States Legation at Berlin; Chapman Coleman of Maryland, to be Secund Secretary of the same Legation.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nomina-

Consuls-John Josiah Turtle of Delaware, at Maranham, Brazil; J. alilwin Hay, at Swatow; Francis Newman, at Ceyion; Robert Frazer. Herman Silver, to be Regimer of the Land Office at Denver, Col.; tephen Miller, to be Register of the Land Office at Binances, Lahota; ames M. Brougham, to be Surveyor of Customs at Valueco, Texas.

Postmosicra.—Norman H. Ivea, at Independence, Kanasa; Joseph A. Viceirok, at St. Paul, Minn; Miss Celevia, L. Edwards, at Oconomoroc, Wis; Thomas A. Hills, at Leouthaler, Mass.

Edunand Oison and Peter A. Rearick to be Chief-Rantheers in the Navy; Frederick W. Townrow, John J. Ryan, Jasper H. Dismond, Robrity M. Millingan and James G. Littig to be Passed Assistant Espincers the Navy; Robert Swan Camberland, J. Herndon, and Charles H. Lind to be Assistant Paymaster in the Navy; Stephen Rand, Jr., to be lasted Assistant Paymaster in the Navy; William J. McDonaid, Jr., to be assed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy; William J. McDonaid, Jr., to e Pirst Leguemant in the Marine Corpus For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.]

ON 'CHANGE.

STOCK AND RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A SLIGHT REACTION IN WALL-ST .- THE LAKE SHORE REPORT-CONFERENCE OF ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN AND ERIE REPRESENTATIVES-CONDI-TIONS OF THE LEASE.

Although the unsettled feeling noted in yes terday's TRIBUNE prevailed in Wall-st. yesterday, there was a slight reaction, and prices were higher at the open-ing of business than at the close of the previous day. There has been no special reason for the advance; perhaps the "bears" were resting yesterday; perhaps they were "bulls" for the day in order to get fresh lines of "shorts;" perhaps, as a few "bulls" claimed, "outsiders" have entered the street and are carrying off all the low-priced stocks.

The Lake Shore Railroad election at Cleveland at-

tracted some attention, but up to 4:30 p. m. no report of the result had reached Wall-st. It is expected that with a few changes the present Board of Directors will be retained. The following is a synopsis of the annual report of the Company as submitted by Commodore

After a recital in expression of the belief that the complaints are systained by the facts, reference is made to the difficulty in pointing out the procise clause of the Comstitution authorizing intervention, but it is claimed that there is authority for protection in all things essential to good government. It is then remarked that "It should never be last sight of, that for the condition of things now existing in South Carolina the Federal Government is primarily responsible. Blink it, look upon it as we may, horrible as the work of its hand may now appear, Congress set up and established the state of finnes that makes the Commonwealth of South Carolina the foil stigma it now is in our system. We do not argue the right to interfere on that ground at this time, out two submit that we subject our governmental theorems to be contempt of the world and all luteling out the right to interfere on that ground at this time, out two submit that we subject our governmental theorems to be contempt of the world and all luteling out the right to interfere on that ground at this time, out two submit that we subject our governmental theorems to be contempt of the world and all luteling out the right to interfere with it at all, or to save property of the people from the spoilsman. Nor can we forbear the suggestion that if this appeal were on behalf of 300,000 regions of reflect. The petitioners would not have been so coldity and dippantly turned away."

Admitting that it is a manter of great delicacy for the Federal Government to interfere, it is urreed by the minority of the Committee that "the compaint of the momorialists is that the rulers of the people have autreed by the minority of the propose, not to support the government of the surreed by the minority of the popper government to interfere, it is urreed by the minority of the power to can properly-owners, not for legislative purposes, not to support the government of the compaint of the compaints of the compaint of the compaints of the power to can properly-owners, n

The earnings for 1873 were \$19,414,509 26; the operating expenses were \$13,746,098 54. After deducting interest on bonds, leases, and dividend on guaranteed stock—in all \$2,654,600 57—there is left \$0,013,359 15, out of which a dividend of \$1,075,900, or 8 per cent, was paid Aug. 1, 1873. This left \$1,025,310 15 applicable to a February dividend, which, however, was not declared, owing to the embarassed condition of the Company by reason of a large floating debt incurred for construction and equipment during 1873 and previous years. The total amount expended for construction and equipment in 1873 was \$2,436,859 \$4. Had this been provided for by saies of bonds, the February dividend could have been safely declared. During 1873 there was charged to operating expenses for cost of substituting steel for iron rails, \$278,900. This large excess of steel rails laid in 1873 over the amount laid in 1872 (79 miles) accounts for Int. \$1,428,675 44.

In Eric and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad circles unusual activity was manifested. At the office of S. L. M. Barlow, in William-st., a caucus of the principal officials of both roads was held, President Watson appearing for Erie, and a committee of directors representing the Atlantic and Great Western, while S. L. M. Barlow acted as general arbitrator. Late in the afternoon, after the meeting had adjourned, it was officially stated that the object of the meeting was to devise an equitable scheme for the leasing of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad by the Erie. From the statements of those present at the caucus it was learned that Erio had agreed to lease the Atlantic and Great Western at a percentage of its gross earnings, without any guarantee-a proposition assented to by the Atlantic and Great Western directors. Mr. Wasson thought that the working expenses of the Atlantic and Great Western would equal 70 per cent of its earnings, and therefore he thought that the Erie could not afford to pay more than 30 per cent over to the Atlantic and Great Western proprietors. Mr. McHenry, how ever, thought that the cost of running the Atlantic and Great Western would amount to only 65 per cent of its gross earnings, and therefore the Eric should pay 35 per cent to the Atlantic and Great Western people. It was upon this difference of five per cent that the discussion had been based, and several visits had been made to Mr. Barlow's office by the Atlantic and Great Western people, and several by the Eric directors. The difference of five per cent would amount to between \$300,000 and \$400,000 annually. It was not intended to lease the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad with the Atlantie and Great Western, but it would be operated as an independent connection.

No result of the negotiations has yet been reached,

but it is expecting that the conflicting interests will be narmonized to-day.

Both the State Treasurer and Controller of South

Carolina are in this city for the purpose of conferring with bondholders in regard to an exchange of old bonds for new ones, according to acts of the late Legislature of

A VICTORY FOR THE TEMPERANCE PARTY IN HANNIBAL, MO.

Sr. Louis, May 6.-At the City election in Hannibal, Mo., yesterday, the question of license or no license was submitted to the people as an independent proposition. No license was carried 2 to 1. A novel feature of the contest was that many ladies on both ides of the question remained at the polis all day and electioneered with great vigor and carnestness. The victors were very jubilant last night and the city was ablage with boufires. The church bells were grung and other demonstrations were made in honor of the event.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK INVITED TO VISIT NEWPORT.

Newport, May 6 .- The City Government has ficially informed the Seventh Regiment of New-York that the hospitalities of the city would be tendered hem, and that it was the wish that they would visit Newport during the Summer and go into camp. The City Council have reasons to believe that the invitation BROADWAY SCENE-SHIFTING. NEW ENTERPRISES AND HABITS.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION ON THE GREAT THOROUGHPARE OF AMERICA-THE EVENING POST BUILDING AND OTHER NEW STRUCTURES-THE CURRENTS OF TRADE RUNNING HIGHER EVERY

has for some time been engaged in arrangements for the purchase of the property at the eastern corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-st. upon which the Republican Hall building now stands. There only remains to obtain the consent of one of the heirs of the estate, who is in Europe, and there can be little don't that the transfer will be made speedily. The property extends 12 feet on Broadway and 94 feet upon Eist Twenty-third-st. Seven architects are now engaged upon completing plana for a structure to be erected by the bank upon this site. The plan is to remove the present building at once, and to put up an elegant edifice with marble fronts, which would cost from \$150,000 to \$100,000. It would be made thoroughly fire-proof. The details are not yet arranged, as the property is not yet transfered, but it is proposed to have a fine hall in one of the upper stories.

At the south-west corner of West Twonty-ninth-st. and Broadway, upon property belonging to the estate of Peter Gliscy, brick walls are rising upon the long low block of stores which have been established there for a considerable time. These will inclose an animasment hall, which will be eccupied Sept. I by the Sau Francisco Ministreis. The front on Broadway will be los feet; upon Twenty-ninth-st., 75 feet. The Twenty-ninth-st. wins will contain the green room and dressing-rooms. The hall, or opera-house, wiff be 35 feet in highly and the building, with the stores beneath, will have a hight of about 50 feet. Work was beginn upon the superstructure a fortnight ago. The exterior of the building will be pland as will be the roof. The only other changes in Broadway buildings in this vicinity is the afteration of the Interfor of the structure at the south-east corner of West Thirty-fourth-st, and Broadway into offices. The various discouraging influences of the Winter and the Spring have not entirely checked the improvement of business facilities on Broadway, though there are not many very large structures indertaken this season; but the great building to be constructed for The Evening Post, the Citizens' Bank building, and the fine structure which will probably soon be built in Madison-square for the Union Dime Savings Bank, are enterprises which would be notable in the most prosperous season. The purposes to which the new structure of the Columbia College School of Mines will be put call more attention to it than would its extent or cost. The encroachment of business undertakings upon the fashionable squares is not so marked this year as in previous years, but it has not been altogether done away Many wiseacres say it has been pushed too fast and too far, and the unrented buildings on Union-square might be taken to confirm that view. In any case, a marvelous transformation has been wrought in quarters which were only recently strictly reserved for the homes of wealthy residents.

FRESH BROADWAY ORNAMENTS.

THE BUILDINGS WHICH ARE TO RISE THIS SUMMER. With the running out of leases on the first day of May come the signs of changes in business buildings. Old warehouses are pulled down to make way for fluer structures, while in those which remain there are alterations, finishing up, and general work of repair and improvement. The business depression of the season and the marked reluctance of capitalists to extend their enterprises, with the present high cost of labor for short work, hampered by trades-union restrictions, together with the high prices of building materials, have cut down the activity of the building trades, and the work of demolition and repair is not nearly so brisk this month as in former years. The men whose business it is to tear down and remove buildings which have outworn their usefulness complain that their contracts are much smaller than usual. In the great business thoroughfare of America, Broadway, the extension and improvement of stores and offices has not set in so largely as in several seasons previous, but there are a few notable structures to go up in the coming year in the place of others. THE EVENING POST BUILDING.

The most prominent of these will be the new building of The Evening Post at Fulton-st, and Broadway, upon the south east corner. Active work upon the down of the two old brick warehouses, which have occupied the site of the new building, was begun on Monday will be completed in about three weeks. Work upon the new edifice will then go forward rapidly, and it is expected that it will be flaished by April 1, 1875.

tails, and some specifications remain to be made out, and was held by six persons, who owned a narrow strip, six feet wide and 100 feet deep, on the northers side, and held the rest upon a long lease. This belongs to the Collegiate Church property, and the lease has 54 years to run. The new building will have a front of 63 feet on Broadway and 160 feet on Falton-st., and will be made up of ten stories, including the basement, which will be two steps below the sidewalk. The architectural fea-tures will be generally in the Romanesque style, without front brick, with trimmings of Dorchester stone chiefly, way will be conspicuous without over-elaboration. The room of the journal will occupy the spacious apartment upon the corner to the north of the entrance. South of the hall will be a large room to let for business use. The entire sub-cellar and vaults will be occupied by the presses and machinery. The stories above the firstcrease in hight. The composing-room will be in the top-most story, and the editorial rooms on the floor next available for banking and insurance business, and for other offices. There will be two elevators. The roof will be made absolutely fire-proof, and the floorings will be supported by iron beams, while the partitions will be of fire-proof material. The appearance of the whole

of effort for mere show. In the Chemical Bank building, at No. 276 Broadway, there is to be made an extension of the banking-room by the addition of the first floor of the building in the rear upon Chambers-st., giving an increase of space to the extent of 75 feet by 25 feet. The rear building is the property of the bank. The addition will be made fire proof by putting in new flooring on iron beams, both above and below the room added.

THE CITIZENS' BANK BUILDING.

The eld brick structure at Walker-st. and Broadway upon the north-west corner, is now coming down rapidly. The property was bought recently by the National Citizens' Bank, now at No. 331 Broadway, for \$150,000. A large business edifice, with heavy and somewhat elaborate iron fronts, will go up on the site, and will be completed by Feb. 1, 1875, at an estimated cost of \$125,000. The frontage on Broadway will be 29 \$125,000. The frontage on Broadway will be 29 feet, upon Walkerst. 104 feet. There will be four stories above a high basement, and capped by a lofty Mansard roof of handsome design. This will be made theroughly fire proof. The hight of the basement with the story in the roof will give almost six stories above the ground. The hight from the sidewalk will be about 90 feet, and the Mansard will rise 18 feet. The first floor will be used by the bank for banking-room, directors' room, etc. The banking-room will be the proof, as the flooring above and below will be upon brick arches between iron beams. The vault is to be strongly walled with Iron and steel, resting upon solid masoury. Its front, together with all the flutings of the bank-room, will show handsome work. The iron work is furnished by the Architectural Iron Works. The architects are D. & J. Jardine.

CHANGES BELOW AND WITHIN UNION-SQUARE. At Nos. 600 and 602 Broadway, H. D. Aldrich will put ap two warehouses, in place of two antiquated buildings which have just been removed. These will be of two stories each and 197 feet 10 inches in depth. One of them will have a front of 25 feet, the other a front of 26 Crosby-st., were several sheds, which have been removed. The work of destruction began Saturday and will be complete next week. Occupying the place of the failen structures and extending from Broadway to Crosby-st. will be constructed a business building with an iron front, four stories high, upon Broadway, and a front of iron and brick of two stories upon Crosby-st. The basement, first and second stories will extend through, while the two upper stories will go back \$2 feet. The Broadway front will be about \$3 feet high and that on Crosby-st, will be about \$3, both terminating in a flat roof. The building will be finished in November at a cost of about \$60,000. The architect is John B. Shook, the masonry is in the hands of Andruss & Son, and the iron comes from the Architectural from Works.

The building at 44 East Fourteenth-st, recently occupied by Brooks Brothers, is to be much altered and improved. It belongs to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewingmachine Company, and will be occupied for their business when the improvements are finished. It extends from Fourteenth to Thirteenth-st, and has a frontage of 45 feet. The front on Union-square will be taken down as far as the first story, and will then be pushed forward four feet six inches to the sidewalk limit. Upon the first story will be raised a new front of Ohio free-stone, varied with freestone from Western New York. The superstructure will, in general, carry out the design of the first floor, and the hight upon Union-square will be raised from four stories to sax, making a total of 90 feet from the sidewalk. These six stories will have a depth of 36 feet. The central part of the structure between the two additions will remain substantially the same as it is at present. The alterations will be done in October, at a cost of about \$50,000. The front building on Union-square will be used for repair and shop purposes, and will have a detail of the structure between the two additions will remain substantially the same as it is at present. The alterations will be done i

BETWEEN UNION-SQUARE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. A plain, business structure of five stories with base ment is to take the place of the old brick store at No. 913 Broadway, the property of Peter and Robert Goelet, which is now coming down. The Broadway frontage is 24 feet and the depth is 97 feet on the south side, and 94 feet on the north side, with an extension of 9 feet and a space of 4 feet behind. The material will be of brick with a simple iron front on Broadway. By the contracts the completion will be before October 15, and the cost will not much exceed \$50,000.

The Union Dime Savings Bank, at No. 396 Canal st.

and for his veto of the currency bill, but it was voted down by a large majority. The Convention then adPRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

ON CARLOS TO ISSUE & PROCLAMATION-GEN. MAN-UEL DE LA CONCHA APPOINTED GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE EEFUBLICAN ARMY OF THE NORTH -REJOICING AT MADRID OVER THE RELIEF OF

Madeid, Wednesday, May 6, 1874. It is asserted that Gen. Elio has arrested four Carlist brigadiers for treason. It is also said that Don Carlos will soon issue a new proclamation to his

Gen. Manuel de la Concha has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Republican Army of the

North. The Republican army is marching on Durango. Gen, Concha with his command was to leave Bilbao to-day. Bodies of Carlists are reported at Amezoca

and Estella. During the bombardment of Bilbao by the Carlists

150 citizens were killed and wounded by the shells

which fell in the city. Marshal Serrano arrived in this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm. Four triumphal arches were erected in the streets and the houses were gayly decked with flags.

A large number of rewards to the military are pub-During the past fifteen years the march of A body of Carlists was defeated in Valencia to-day, and 40 of their number killed.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING-RACE FOR THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES WON BY ATLANTIC, REVERBERATION, AND ECOSSAIS.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 6, 1874. At the Newmarket first Spring meeting to-

day the race for the 2,000 guiness stakes was won by At-lantic. Reverberation was second and Ecossais third. The last betting was 7 to 1 against Atlantic, 12 to 1 against Reverberation, and 7 to 4 against Ecossais. Twelve ran. The following is a summary :

The 2,000 guineas stakes, a subscription of 100 seve-eigns each, half forfest; for three-year-old colds, 8 stone 0 pounds; filles, 8 stone 5 pounds; the owner of the second bare likes, 8 second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes and the third to save his stake. (Seventy-eight subimouth's ch. c. Atlantic, by Thormanby, out

of Hurricane.
Col. Castleton's ch. c. R. verberation, by Thunderbolt, out of Golden Horn, by Harkaway.
Mr. Lefevre's ch. c. Ecossals, by Blair Athol, out of Margery Daw.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND. MITTING IN LONDON-SPEECH OF PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

London, Wednesday, May e, 1874. A meeting was held to-night of those favoring the disestablishment of the English Church. Prof. Goldwin Smith presided. In his address he advocated

the application of the Church endowments to the relief of the poor and the promotion of education. AFFAIRS IN CUBA. GEN. PORTILLO RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND-BAT-TALIONS OF NEGRO MILITIA ORDERED.

HAVANA, May 6 .- General of Artillery Cayetano Figueroa left yesterday for Puerto Principe, to reheve Gen. Portillo of his command. Captain-General Coucha has issued a decree ordering

the formation of eight battalions of colored militia.

Four prominent bad characters, who offered armed resistance to the gendarmes, have been tried by Court-Martial, and two of them were shot this morning. The United States war steamer Gettysburg left again

MINERS' STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

Lospon, Wednesday, May 6, 1874. Strikes of miners, in addition to those beore reported, are announced. The prices of coal and iron

have advanced in consequence of the strikes.

There seems no prospect of a settlement of the strikes at the Durham colleries. Seventy thousand miners and laborers are now out of employment, and great distress prevails among them. Many are preparing to emigrate

were for a time on the north side of the square. Lately the sewing-machine trade has taken possession of a large portion of the east side of the square. Ten years ago there was sarredy a single business house on the square; now there is only one dwelling remaining, that of Daniel Drew, on the southwest corner of Seventeenth-st.

Madison-square has also been attacked, and will ultimately share the fate of Union-square. Of the cross streets, Fourteenth and Twenty-third are the best for business purposes. The former, between Union-square and Sixth-ave., is now almost entirely devoted to trade. Several of the fargest plano-forte manufacturers have their sales waterooms there, while the fancy goods dealers have found that the site is quite as good as any of the favored points on Broadway and Sixth-ave., Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Third-ave, is almost entirely occupied by stores and places of amusement. There are a few business houses wear of Sixth-ave, but the absence of a ferry tends to repress the growth of trade in this direction. Twenty-third-st. having a ferry at either end and a horse railroad list entire length, is rapidly becoming a business street, and yet his is manuly the result of the growth of the years. Fifth-ave, from Fourteenth to Turiy-fourth-sts., will soon be entirely devoted to trade. They are ago there was not a single business house on the avenue. EXPLORATIONS IN THE HOLY LAND. THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL TOPOGRAPHICAL CORFS AT

LONDON, Wednesday, May 6, 1874.

The American Oriental Topographical Corps, now in the Hely Land, have reached Jerusalem, after making very success'ut explorations in the vicinity of Mount Sinal. They report as a very remarkable fact that they were detained two days by a heavy snew

storm about Mount Smal. The expedition will leav soon for Bashan and Moab. FIRES AT SEA.

THE CREW RESCUED FROM THE BURNING STEAM-FARTHER POINT, Canada, May 6 .- The steamthip Circassiau, from Liverpool, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, with 75 cabin passengers and 216 in the steerage. Capt. Wylie reports that on the 1st of May be encountered the steamship Landa, from Liverpool, on fire, and took off the crew, in longitude 43

THE DAMAGE TO THE ONIO EXAGGERATED. PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- The following dis-

patch has been received here : LIVERPOOL, May 6 .- The reports concerning the steam thip Onio were greatly exaggerated. The steamer is minjured. She will sail from Liverpool on her regula

FOREIGN NOTES.

One of the mills of the Acadia Powder Works, at Waverley, Nova Scotia, exploded yesterday morning. There was very little powder in the place at the time; consequently the damage was not serious.

It is expected that the Canadian Parliament will be prerogued about the 23d of May. The estimates are through, and but little time will be occupied in passing the remaining bills. It is again rumored that Sir Jon A. Macdonaid will receive an imperial appoint-

On Tuesday evening, upon the officers of the Admiralty Court at Halifax attempting to take possession of the dereliet bark Charles Forbes, brought by the American schooner Montana on Monday, Capt. Don-nell resisted the Sheriff's officers, and assaulted the Sheriff. He had finally to be secured by a posse of po-lice, and taken late custody. He has since been con-vinced of his ill-advised act, and the charge against bim has been withdrawn.

PROF. SWING'S TRIAL.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE-INDICATIONS THAT THE ACCUSED WILL BE ACQUITTED.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- In the Swing heresy trial to-day, after the usual discussion of the minutes of the previous day, the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued, and Henry G. Miller and George A. Shufeldt were each examined, the former in relation to his recollection of a certain sermon preached by Prof. Swing; but as the accused offered to put in the entire sermon as evidence, the testimony of Miller was of no importance. Shufeldt testified to having written a public letter in 1867, criticising one of Prof. Swing's sermons, and attacking five points of Calvinism as unworthy an enlightened age; and that subsequently he had several conversations with Prof.

sequently he had several conversations with Prof. Swing, in which the latter asserted that three of the five points had been abandoned by the Presbyterian Church, two of the three points being, according to the winness' recollection, the doctrine of total depravity and prodestination. He was not sore about the doctrine of election being the third point. On cross-examination the witness and he could not name the five points of Calvinism. The testimony for the prosecution here rested.

Prof. Patton then renewed his motion for a continuance of the case for two months, in order to secure the testimony of Robert Laird Collyer, now in Europe. After a long discussion, the Presbytery refused to grant the continuance, and the examination of witnesses for the defense began. A leading elder in Prof. Swing's church, the first witness, testified to the soundness of the doctrines preached by the accused. At the conclusion of his testimony the Prosbytery adjourned until tomorrow. All the indications point to a complete and full acquittal of Prof. Swing.

THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP'S CONVENTION. CINCINNATI, May 6 .- Most of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and other clergy attending th-Convention in this city, returned to their homes to-day The nature of their work will probably not be known until after its approval at Rome,